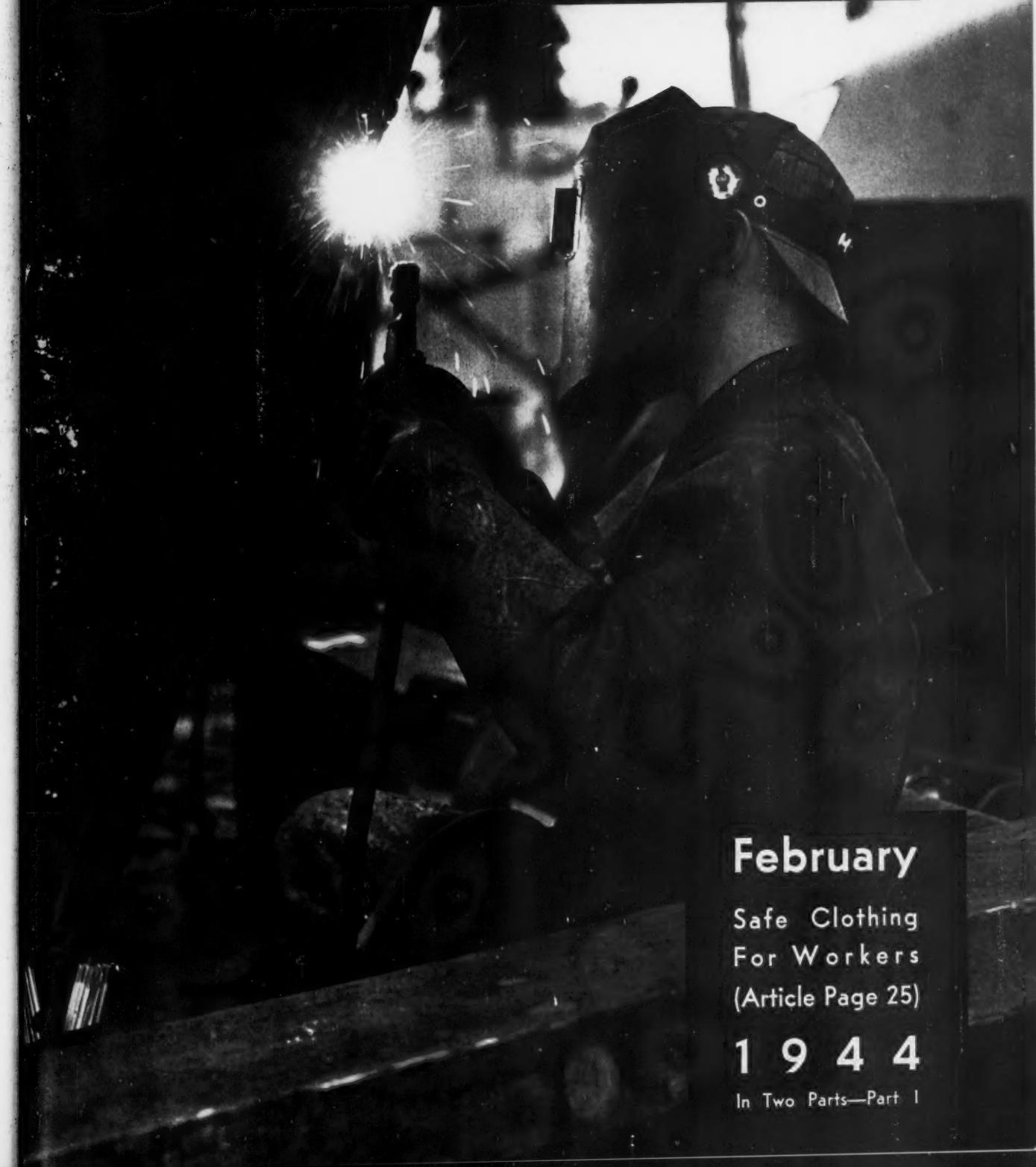


MAY 1 1944

Industrial Standardization



February

Safe Clothing
For Workers
(Article Page 25)

1944

In Two Parts—Part I

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Industrial Standardization

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RUTH E. MASON, Editor

Our Front Cover: Leather cape sleeves protect welders from flying sparks. *Charles Phelps Cushing.*

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Part 2

American Standards—Price List

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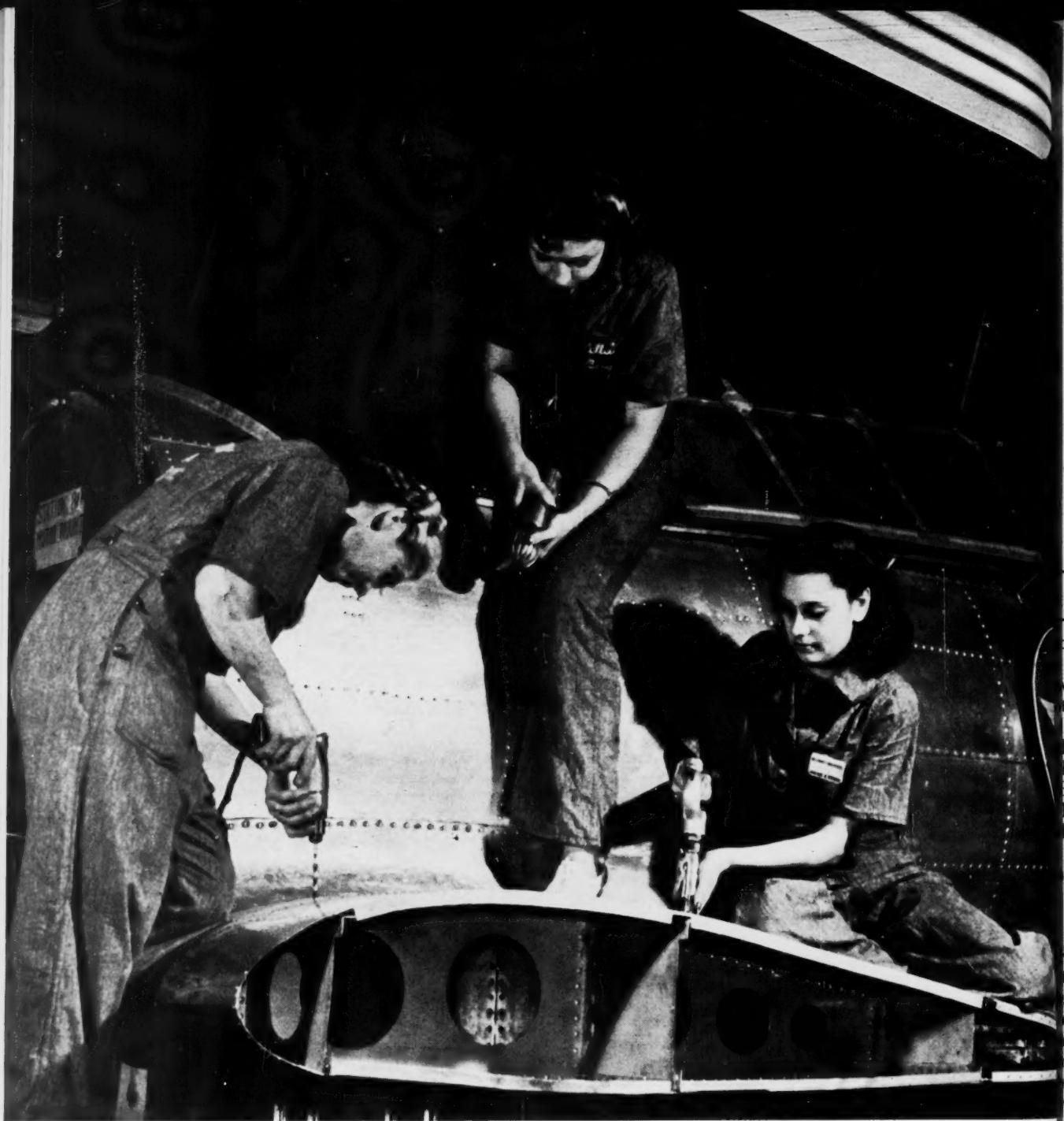
Standardization is dynamic, not static. It means
not to stand still, but to move forward together.

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Conservation of material and protection of workers are primary objects in four new War Standards for women's industrial clothing and three for men's and women's safety clothing.

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BRUAR

ASA Completes First Clothing Standards

by Carter Kendall¹

Chairman, ASA War Committee on Women's Industrial Clothing (L17)

and H. B. Duffus²

Chairman, ASA War Committee on Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing (L18)

CLOTHING for workers in industry now has taken its place with screw threads, radio components, and safety equipment in the list of approved American War Standards prepared by war committees of American Standards Association. Approval of seven War Standards by the ASA starts two series of clothing standards—one to provide women workers in industry with suitable and serviceable work garments; the other to provide safety clothing for both men and women.

Both series of standards were requested by the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board, both are intended to provide garments which will be efficient, well constructed, and which will make the best use of the material available.

Women's Industrial Clothing

Four standards have just been completed as a result of the request for work on women's industrial clothing. These provide nationally approved specifications for work clothing suitable for use in practically any industrial job (indoors) in which a woman may be working. Smock aprons, used in bakeries, canneries, laundries; aprons, such as those used by waitresses, or by a worker to protect clothing against dirt or grease; overalls, slacks, and dungarees, for heavier or dirtier jobs, or where greater freedom of motion is required; as well as wrap-around and coat-style dresses, have all been provided in these American War Standards. Garments made according to these specifications will be functionally correct, will be safe if properly used, and because the standards specify the minimum number of holes in each type of garment, they will conserve manufacturing facilities (both materials and labor). Although the garments selected may not be the most attractive a woman could wear, the specifications have been designed to provide garments which will not be unattractive.

When thousands of women became war workers in industry, doing jobs that had always before been done

by men, it was found that clothing suitable for those jobs was not available. Through long experience and use, men's industrial garments had become fairly well standardized and functional. At first, small size men's garments were worn by women for certain types of jobs—but complaints of bad fit, discomfort, and inconvenience soon showed such a solution to be impractical. Adapting these garments for women, however, presented various unexpected problems. There was little agree-

American War Standards for Clothing

The seven war standards for clothing approved and published by the American Standards Association are:

Specifications for Women's Industrial Clothing

Bungalow Aprons, and Wrap-around and Coat Style Dresses L17.1-1944 25¢
Jackets, Shirts, and Aprons L17.3-1944 25¢
Regular and Princess Model Coat Style Dresses L17.4-1944 20¢
Slacks, Dungarees, Overalls, and Coveralls L17.2-1944 25¢

Specifications for Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing

Leather Aprons L18.1-1944	in one volume
Leather Cape Sleeves and Bibs L18.2-1944	
Leather Leggings (Knee Length) L18.3-1944	

30¢

These standards are available from the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Safety Engineer, Bethlehem Steel Company.

Safety Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.



Oiling a Tap

Wrap-around dresses are safely worn for simple industrial operations

ment on what women needed, and through lack of experience, trousers were frequently made too tight across the hips, or too short in relation to width. Style touches intended to please the women—fancy cuffs, large buttons, and fancy pockets—created extra hazards when worn around moving machinery. Pretty but poorly woven materials, chosen because women complained of the weight of men's garments, could not stand the repeated washings and hard rubbings that badly soiled work garments must receive. Improper materials sometimes became so quickly saturated with oils that they injured the skin of the workers. Unsatisfactory dyes ran onto the girls' bodies or underwear, and good material was wasted by being used in badly constructed or skimpy garments which did not wear well and had to be replaced.

Even those manufacturers who for years had been providing work clothing for their men employees were at a loss as to the most suitable design and construction of work garments for their women employees, and the War Production Board was alarmed at the waste of scarce materials in unsatisfactory clothing.

Employers Set Up Specifications

To meet the problem, some of the largest employers of women in industry worked out individual specifications for clothing for their workers, as did the War Department, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission. Manufacturers of clothing also worked out their own specifications. Since there was no agreement as to the most suitable types of garments, however, or on questions of serviceability, one designer's guess was as good

as another's. The result was a multitude of specifications which led to a waste of materials, production space, and labor, in the face of increasing shortages all three.

Faced with the need for conserving materials and controlling prices, and in view of the increasing concern, the War Production Board and the Office of Production Management asked the American Standards Association to call together a representative War Committee to prepare nationally acceptable standard specification for women's industrial clothing. Undertaking the work, the ASA organized a committee consisting of representatives of manufacturers of clothing, employers, employees, and government representatives.

Sizes Based on Government Report

The committee started by deciding to use the report on women's sizes issued by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics as the basis for determining the series of sizes to be followed and the dimensions to be included in each size. This report, issued as U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 454, was based on the following measurements taken on 10,042 women in different parts of the country. It recommends that a combination of stature and weight be used in determining clothing sizes for women, and includes detailed statistics on the relative dimensions of different parts of the body in relation to stature and weight for use in preparing a series of sizes.

In general, the new American War Standards give dimensions for misses' sizes from 10 through 20, and for women's sizes from 38 through 50, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gradations in size. The aprons are an exception, however, the bungalow apron being provided in only four sizes—extra small, small, medium, and large; and the industrial apron in three sizes—small, medium, and large.

"Short," "Regular," and "Long" Slacks

In the case of slacks, coveralls, and dungarees, which are sized in accordance with waist measurements, the problem of height has also been given consideration. Variations from the regular sizes are provided in trouser garments so that tall and short women can be fitted with appropriate body and leg lengths. The short sizes are made for women up to 5 ft 2 in. in height; the regulars up to 5 ft 6 in. in height; the longs over 5 ft 6 in. up to 5 ft 10 in. or 11 in. This adaptation of sizes is expected to be an important measure of conservation of material. If the regular sizes were made for taller women than 5 ft 6 in., there would have to be a considerable wastage of material because the length that would have to be provided to make the garment for the taller woman would be excessive for the woman at the shorter end of the size range. Then, too, the "vertical trunk" (measured around the body from shoulder to shoulder through the crotch) of a garment made to fit the taller woman would be ugly (baggy) and unsatisfactory in fit for persons of average height, and even more so for shorter persons.

In most cases, the garments made according to new specifications will not be widely different from some of the garments which have been on the market before. However, the function of the garment has been given serious consideration by the committee, and

types and styles selected, and the details required, will assure a garment of good wearing quality and serviceability. Seams and joinings must be sewn according to specifications, hems must be turned, bound, or finished in such a way as to eliminate raw edges and prevent raveling. A minimum number of stitches per inch must be provided. Pockets must meet certain requirements to prevent pulling out at the corners or catching in machinery. Stitching must be reinforced at all points of strain. Materials must be preshrunk to prevent the garment from shrinking more than 2 percent, or if not preshrunk an allowance must be made in cutting so that, after washing, the garment will still fit the wearer. If the garment has a residual shrinkage of more than 2 percent, it must be labeled, "Allowance for shrinkage has been made in cutting. Buy your usual size."

Management Responsible for Selection of Clothing

Selection of the suitable type of clothing to be worn for a specific job remains the responsibility of the plant management. The standards make no attempt to specify the type of job for which the garment is intended. Naturally, plant managers and safety engineers will not clothe their women employees in wrap-around dresses if they are engaged in operating machine tools. What the standards do provide, however, are specifications for a variety of garments which will be serviceable, when properly selected, for almost every job on which women are employed in industry.

Safety has been considered to the extent that details which might prove to be accident hazards have been eliminated, and sleeves, pockets, and belts have been designed with accident hazards in mind. However, these garments are not intended to be worn primarily as safety clothing. Such clothing, to protect against special industrial hazards, is covered in the work of the ASA War Committee on Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing, the second clothing project undertaken by the ASA at the request of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

The War Committee on Women's Industrial Clothing is now studying the desirability of developing specifications for outer garments to protect a woman worker against inclement weather when she works on an outside job. The committee may also develop specifications for certain types of head covering other than safety caps, for which specifications are being prepared by the Committee on Protective Occupational Clothing.

Safety Clothing for Men and Women

Protection of both men and women workers against injury is the purpose of the second of the two clothing projects being developed by the American Standards Association at the request of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

With production of war material being increased to the maximum capacity of industry, and skilled labor at a premium, it becomes increasingly important that lost-time accidents be eliminated wherever possible. The accident-prevention program, however, in many cases finds itself faced with shortages in essential equipment due to the scarcity of materials and to the increased number of industrial employees needing protection. In

order that all the material available may be used to the best advantage and in garments which actually protect the worker, the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration asked the American Standards Association to develop a series of War Standards.

Up to the present time, safety engineers and plant managers have selected safety clothing on the basis of the reputation of the suppliers with whom they deal or on the basis of experience with a particular garment. No nationally approved specifications upon which to judge whether the garment is satisfactory for a specific job have been available. Now, employers, safety equipment manufacturers, and government representatives are meeting together in the ASA War Committee to prepare nationally acceptable specifications for protective clothing.

Leather garments have been placed first on the list of standards to be developed by the committee.

Leather aprons, with a wide variety of use in hazardous occupations—foundries, welding operations, sand-blasting, and other jobs in which workers are exposed to flying sparks or particles of stone or metal—are covered in one of the first three standards to be completed. Leather cape sleeves and bibs, in the second of the three standards, are also used in welding operations to protect the worker from flying sparks as well as in other operations where arms and shoulders are exposed to the danger of burns or cuts. Knee-length leggings, covered in the third standard, protect the worker in such jobs as handling molten metal.

Thickness of Leather Specified

All three standards provide workers with protective garments made of leather thick enough to prevent sparks from burning through, and constructed for durability and satisfactory wear. A leather which is too thin shrinks and shrivels when struck by sparks or burning metal and must be discarded. An extra $1/64$ inch thickness which may keep the leather in good con-



Tipping Slag Pots into Slag Dumps

Knee-length leggings protect workers on jobs such as this

dition for a long period of time is therefore a real conservation of material. Chrome-tanned leather which remains soft and pliable under heat must be used in these protective garments.

The pattern and design of the garment is also important. Previously, manufacturers used only one piece of leather and required a large hide to cut out a single apron in the larger sizes. Now, to conserve material, the standard for leather aprons specifies that three pieces of material may be used. At the same time, however, the standard protects the worker by requiring that the middle panel must be at least 15 inches wide in order that the part of the apron that receives the most wear and that may be showered with sparks and molten metal will have no seams that can easily burn through. The same principle is followed in the other two standards. Cape sleeves may be made of two pieces of leather in each sleeve, but the pieces must be so arranged that the vertical seams will be protected from direct contact with sparks and splashing metal.

Dimensions and Sizes Specified

Since the dimensions of each garment and the way in which it is put together may mean the difference between satisfactory protection and no protection at all, the standards specify dimensions and sizes, as well as types of seams and fastenings to be used.

Workers handling glass, metal, or abrasive materials may need special protection, and for this purpose the standard for leather aprons provides for steel reinforcement when needed. This reinforcement is intended as protection both to the garment and to the worker. A worker doing a repetitive job, for instance, may subject his clothing to considerable abrasion in one or two local spots. Metal reinforcements placed in such a

way that the area exposed to the abrasion is protected by the metal stitching greatly increase the life of the garment. More important, a worker may be seriously injured, in glass making, for example, since in handling glass a large sheet may sometimes slip, cutting through his protective leather. This is sometimes true also in metal plate mills where sheets of steel are cut. In order to protect the worker against serious cuts steel reinforcements of leather aprons must be so placed that there will be a minimum of 10 staples per square inch throughout the dangerous area, and the wire must be of a minimum thickness and width.

Standards Are Self-Sufficient

The committee has attempted to make the three standards (which are published in one document) self-sufficient so that all the requirements will be available without referring to any other publication. For this reason, the tests (for grease content, chromic oxide, acidity, and heat resistance) which the leather must meet, are all given in detail. Corrosion tests for the metal snaps, hooks, and other hardware used are also included in detail in the standard.

The War Committee on Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing is proceeding with the development of a series of standards, with leather coats, leather overalls, and leather sleeves already nearing completion. In addition, work is now going forward on standards for leather and asbestos gloves and mittens; asbestos, woolen, and fire-resistant garments; and powder workers' garments, including caps. Planned for the future are standards for linemen's equipment, for protection against electrical hazards, and coated and impregnated fabric garments for protection against corrosives.

Are Immunization Illness "Lost-Time Injuries"?

The January issue of INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION (page 16) presented a question which has come before the ASA as to whether industrial injury records should include time lost through illness when workers are required to take immunization treatments. The attention of the editor has been called to some confusion in this article. In order to clarify the question as it actually was presented to the ASA, the article is republished below with corrections.

SHALL time lost through illness when workers are required to take immunization treatments against typhoid fever and smallpox be included in industrial injury records? This is the question which the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority with opposing points of view have both presented to the ASA Sectional Committee on Methods of Recording and Compiling Accident Statistics.

The question had been reviewed by the committee in 1939 at the request of the Tennessee Valley authority and it was voted that lost time due to such causes should not be included in basic industrial injury rates. This

has resulted in eliminating such illnesses from the records of lost-time injuries compiled by organizations which use the American Standard methods. The United States Employees' Commission, which is one of the organizations using the standards, reports that it handles more than 50,000 injuries a month and that it compensates those arising out of compulsory immunization against disease. It believes, therefore, that they should be chargeable as lost-time injuries.

On the other hand, it has been argued that it is unfair to include such illnesses when an employer as a health measure undertakes to provide his employees with immunization service and makes such a program effective by requiring immunization as a condition of employment. In one case, experience over a period of years indicates that the inclusion of immunization illnesses in industrial injury rates would increase the accident frequency rate from 15 to 25 percent. Thus, when these illnesses are included, the rates do not provide an accurate measure of the degree of industrial safety attained by the organization.

The question is being placed before the ASA Sectional Committee on Standardization of Methods of Recording and Compiling Accident Statistics.

ASA Inter-American Staff Travel in Latin-America

CYRUS T. BRADY, Jr., and Alberto Magno-Rodrigues of the American Standards Association are now traveling through Latin-America. Mr. Brady is general field representative, and Mr. Magno-Rodrigues is in charge of the inter-American work of the Association in the New York office. They are making a survey of the field as a basis for the coming year's work in inter-American standardization. Through such contact it will be possible to determine what direction our efforts must take in the light of current conditions, to improve, develop, and extend the work of the department.

In each country to which they go, Mr. Magno-Rodrigues and Mr. Brady will contact those people most interested in standardization. They will consult with the directors of existing standards organizations, government executives, the heads of technical and scientific colleges and associations, industrialists, and representatives of United States firms in Latin-America.

On his way to Brazil, Mr. Magno-Rodrigues spent several days in Venezuela. He received a very cordial welcome from executives of the Venezuelan govern-

ment, the Commercial and Industrial Association of Venezuela, and members of United States concerns. A full description of his visit appeared in the newspapers of Caracas.

Mr. Magno-Rodrigues then met with Mr. Brady and with M. E. Souza, field representative for Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro. Following this meeting Mr. Brady visited Colombia, Venezuela, and Chile on his way back to New York where he is now conferring with the ASA regarding further coordination of the work of home and field offices on the basis of the first year's experience. He will visit several countries on his way back to Argentina.

It is hoped that as a result of the journeys of both Mr. Magno-Rodrigues and Mr. Brady, a thorough picture will be gained of the present status of standardization in the various countries, so that ASA's Inter-American Department can extend its exchange of information and material regarding proposed and existing standards with the Latin-American standardizing bodies, and provide an increasingly thorough channel through which inter-American standardization can develop.

Fifteenth Annual New York Safety Convention

The Fifteenth Annual Safety Convention and Exposition will be held on March 28, 29, and 30 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, by the Greater New York Safety Council. A program of accident prevention on land, sea, and in the air has been announced.

The safety work carried on by the Greater New York Safety Council is important in helping to put into effect the safety standards developed through the safety committees of the American Standards Association. The ASA is a cooperating body for the Convention, whose objectives will further those of the ASA.

The ASA works closely with the Greater New York Safety Council. Cyril Ainsworth, assistant secretary of the ASA and in charge of the ASA safety program is vice-president and member of the Board of Directors of the Council and member of the executive and dinner committees for the convention. Henry G. Lamb, ASA safety engineer, is a member of the executive and attendance committees for the convention. Mr. Lamb will address the convention on "Compiling the Facts—Use of the Cause Code." Some of the subjects to be considered by the conference, which are closely related to ASA projects, include industrial lighting; control of occupational diseases; safety in elevator operation; compiling industrial accident statistics; eye protection; and fire prevention. Live models will display safe garments for women.

Difficulties relating to the wartime expansion of aviation, and the almost incredible production rate in the shipbuilding industry will be discussed. The Convention will also consider diseases arising from increased use of welding, degreasing, and spray-coating techniques.

Panel sessions will provide for participation of men of varied interests—chemists, engineers, insurance specialists, physicians, business executives, and representatives of labor. Latest developments in home, industrial, and military safety devices will be displayed at the accompanying Exposition.



Why a Safety Program Is Important

Because he was wearing his helmet, this man was not injured when struck by a broken piece of metal



Dr. Ole Singstad receiving the Lincoln Award from
Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, New York City, February 11,
1944

Three New Members Of ASA Board

THREE new members of the Board of Directors of the American Standards Association took office for three years on January 1, 1944. They are:

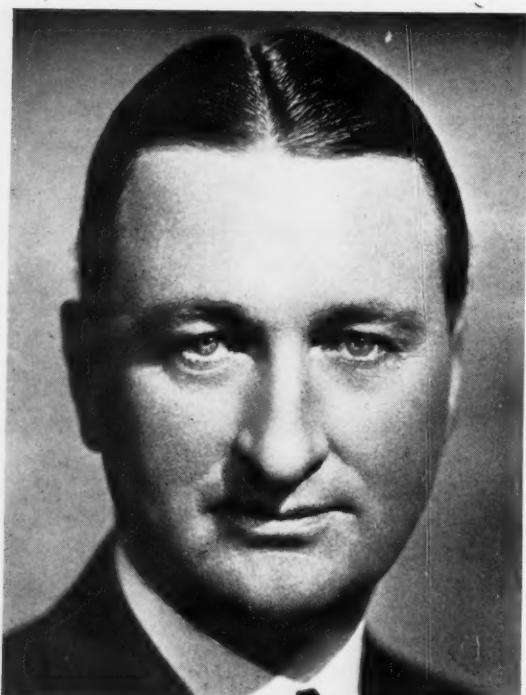
Wallace Falvey, vice-president, Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, New York, nominated by the National Conservation Bureau.

Willits H. Sawyer, president, Peoples Transit Company of Dayton, Ohio, New York, nominated by the American Transit Association.

Ole Singstad, chief engineer, New York City Tunnel Authority, New York, nominated by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Carl Breer, executive engineer, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, who represents the Automobile Manufacturers Association, was re-elected for another three-year term.

Wallace Falvey was graduated from Harvard College in 1916 and began his career in the insurance field with the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company in 1917. Through extensive experience in field and home office work, he has risen to the position he holds today—vice-president in charge of the New York office. He is a director of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, Boston, and the National Rockland Bank of Boston, and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the ASA.



Wallace Falvey



Willits H. Sawyer

Willits H. Sawyer was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1894. Before joining the staff of General Electric Company in 1895, he was employed by various street railway companies. He left General Electric to work in the New York office of Ford, Bacon, and Davis, an engineering firm, in 1905. Since then he has been vice-president of Clark & Company Management Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and was president of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company and affiliated companies. He was president of Stevens & Wood, Inc., until 1930, and vice-president of the Allied Power & Light Corporation. He later became co-receiver of the Atlantic Public Service Company, and president of the Peoples Transit Company of Dayton, Ohio, which position he still holds. He has been consulting and executive engineer since 1930. At the time of the New York World's Fair, he was appointed electric power consultant. In 1942 he served the final year of an unexpired term on the ASA Board of Directors.

In 1926, Mr. Sawyer was appointed by the Government of the State of Victoria, Australia, to investigate and return a report on the Yallourn brown coal electricity generation scheme and similar power undertakings. He also carried out a transportation survey for the City of Bogota, Colombia, South America. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and of the American Electric Railway Association. He was president of the AERA in 1926.

Ole Singstad, born in Lensvik, Norway, was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Trondheim in 1905. He began his career in the United States the same

year, as transitman and bridge designer for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and has since worked on projects widely separated geographically. He has planned and estimated rapid transit subways and vehicular and pedestrian tunnels in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, California, Maryland, Michigan, and Delaware. He has served as consulting engineer on vehicular and pedestrian tunnels in these states and also acted in the same capacity on tunnels under the Scheldt River, Antwerp, Belgium in 1930. He has made investigations and reports on subaqueous vehicular tunnel projects for the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, and for the Governor of the Panama Canal. During the period 1919-1930 he designed the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River at New York, and developed its novel ventilation system. Dr. Singstad has acted in an advisory capacity and as a special lecturer at Harvard, Princeton, and New York Universities. He has been a member of a large number of societies, including, Technical Board of Review, City Emergency Relief Administration, National Research Council, New York State Society of Professional Engineers, and the Engineering Society of Norway. Dr. Singstad is an Officer of the Order of the Crown, Belgium, and a Knight 1st Class, Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav. He has received a Doctor of Engineering degree from Stevens Institute of Technology, and also from New York University. Dr. Singstad has just received the Lincoln Award for meritorious service to the City of New York.

Other members of the Board of Directors of the American Standards Association are listed on the inside front cover of this magazine.

Standards Booklet in Spanish For Latin-America

THE American Standards Association has just published a booklet in Spanish on the elements of industrial standardization. This booklet is the work of Alberto Magno-Rodrigues, head of the Inter-American Division at the New York office of the American Standards Association, in collaboration with Cyrus T. Brady, Jr., General Field Representative of ASA. It is being sent to the standardization groups in Latin-American countries as part of a plan to exchange material with these groups, as well as with other institutions and individuals interested.

The publication, *Elementos de Normalizacion Industrial*, provides its readers with some information on the significance of the word "standardization." The idea is to present this information to the non-technical reader interested in standardization and to show the economies which can be realized from the use of standards in industry. The booklet outlines what standards are, the kinds of standards in use, and the economic and social significance of standards. It tells how standardization has developed in this country and discusses the importance of international cooperation in the development of standards, particularly in facilitating trade. It touches on the manner in which standardizing bodies are formed and how they function.

The object of the booklet is to aid in furthering cooperation between the standardizing bodies of the north, central, and south American countries.

Latin-American countries have already shown interest in North American standards and have asked the ASA to supply them with information. Since rapid industrialization has taken place in many of the Latin-American countries, standardization there has been growing in importance.

ASA Commodities Engineer Joins WPB on Leave

In line with its policy of cooperation with Government agencies, and of providing every service possible for the war effort, the American Standards Association has consented to grant a leave of absence to Morris L. Chandross, ASA Commodities Engineer, to join the staff of the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board. Mr. Chandross, whose leave of absence starts March 1, will serve as Technologist on durable goods, textiles, and leather at the OCR. He will be associated with Willis S. MacLeod, who is responsible for the programs involving conservation, simplification, and specifications for essential civilian commodities.

Mr. Chandross joined the ASA staff a year ago, and has been active in the successful completion of standards for safety shoes and for industrial clothing. He is secretary of the Advisory Committee on Ultimate Consumer Goods which has just embarked on an enlarged program for the development of standards to help eliminate confusion between buyer and seller at retail. The ACUCG is also making plans for an active post-war program.

Standards Issued by Associations and Government

(See "ASA Standards Activities", page 34, for new American Standards and progress on ASA projects)

For the information of ASA Members, the American Standards Association gives here a list of the standards received during the past month by the ASA Library. The standards listed may be consulted by ASA

Members at the ASA Library, or copies may be obtained from the organization issuing the standard. The address of each organization is given for your convenience.

Associations and Technical Societies

American Society for Testing Materials (260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.)

The letter *T* following a designation indicates the standard is Tentative. Where an additional number appears within parentheses, it indicates there is an Emergency Alternate Provision attached to the standard. Each standard is 25¢.

Apparatus and Reagents for Chemical Analysis of Metals E50-43T
Ash Content of Petroleum Oils D482-43T
Boiling Nitric Acid Test for Corrosion-Resisting Steels A262-43T
Brittleness in Non-Rigid Plastics D746-43T
Carbonizable Substances in Paraffin Wax D612-43T
Carbonizable Substances in White Mineral Oil (Liquid Petroleum) D565-43
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Molding Compounds D707-43T
Chemical Analysis of Steel, Cast Iron, Open-Hearth Iron, and Wrought Iron E30-42 and E30-43T
Compressive Strength of Portland-Cement C109-43T
Corrosion-Resisting Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Fusion-Welded Unfired Pressure Vessels A240-43
Corrosion-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Clad Plate, Sheet, and Strip A264-43T
Corrosion-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip A167-43
Corrosion-Resisting Chromium Steel Clad Plate, Sheet, and Strip A263-43T
Corrosion-Resisting Chromium Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip A176-43
Density of Fine Wire and Ribbon for Electronic Devices B180-43T
Effect of Controlled Atmospheres Upon Alloys in Electric Furnaces B181-43T
Impact Resistance of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials D256-43T
Knock Characteristics of Aviation Fuels D614-43T
Knock Characteristics of Motor Fuels D357-43T
Life Test of Electrical Contact Materials B182-43T
Liquid Paint Driers D600-43
Low-Temperature Brittleness of Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials D736-43T
Measuring Dimensions of Rigid Rods Used in Electrical Insulation D741-43T
Methyl Ethyl Ketone D740-43T
Nickel and Nickel-Base Alloy Clad Steel Plate A265-43T

Nonrigid Ethyl Cellulose Plastics D743-43T
Nonrigid Vinyl Chloride-Acetate Plastics D742-43T
Nonrigid Vinyl Chloride Plastics D744-43T
Normal and Incremental Permeability and Core Loss of Flat-Rolled Magnetic Materials at Low Alternating Inductions Using 28-CM Specimen A258-43T
Oil Content of Paraffin Wax D721-43T
Phthalic Anhydride Content of Alkyd Resin Solutions D563-43T
Polystyrene Molding Compounds D703-43T
Preparation of Low-Carbon Steel for Electroplating B183-43T
Stiffness in Flexure of Nonrigid Plastics D747-43T
Tar D490-43T
Terms Relating to Heat Treatment of Metals E44-43
Testing and Tolerances for Rope (Leaf and Bast Fibres) D738-43T
Testing Liquid Driers D564-43
Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method) D323-43
Vulcanized Fibre Sheets, Rods, and Tubes Used for Electrical Insulation D710-43T
Zinc-Base Alloy Die Castings B86-43
Controlled Quality, Aluminum-Base Alloy Pressure-Molded Castings ES-29

Association of American Railroads (30 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y.)

Copper Covered Steel Distributing Wire, Single and Twisted Pair, Specification for No. 16 Awg 1-A-8 EA-1
Copper Outside Distributing Wire, Specification for No. 14 and No. 16 Awg 1-A-39 EA-1
Pothead Cable AAR-036P-A, Specification for No. 19 Awg 1-A-49 EA-1
Rubber-Insulated, Braid Covered Cable with No. 14 Awg Quadded Conductors AAR-064BQ-A, Specification for 1-A-50 EA-1
Rubber-Insulated, Lead Sheathed, Steel Armored Cable (Parkway), Specification for No. 16 Awg 1-A-90 EA-1
Rubber-Insulated, Quadded, Lead Covered Cable, Specification for 1-A-66 EA-1
Flameproof Cross-Connecting Wire AAR-181-FP-A, AAR-161-FP-A, AAR-182-FP-A, AAR-162-FP-A, AAR-184-FP-A and AAR-164-FP-A, Specification for 2-G-67 EA-1
Single-Conductor Waxed-Braid Rubber-Insulated Inside Wire, Specification for 2-G-16 EA-1
Twisted Pair Waxed-Braid Rubber-Insulated Inside Wire, Specification for 2-G-15 EA-1

U. S. Government

(Wherever a price is indicated, the publication may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. In other cases, copies may be obtained from the government agency concerned.)

National Bureau of Standards (Washington, D. C.)

Commercial Standards, List of Letter Circular LC742 (Superseding LC732) Revised to January 1, 1944

Knit Underwear (Exclusive of Rayon) Second Edition CS33-43

5¢

Tire Repairs—Vulcanized (Passenger, Truck, and Bus Tires) CS110-43 5¢

**Federal Specifications Executive Committee
(U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)**

Federal Specifications

(Copies available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

Aluminum-alloy (aluminum surfaced) (AL-1702) (aluminum-copper-magnesium-manganese); plates, sheets, and strips (Amendment 2) QQ-A-361 February 1, 1944

Aluminum-alloy (aluminum-surfaced) (AL-2402) (aluminum-copper-magnesium (1.5%)-manganese); plates; sheets, and strips (Amendment 2) QQ-A-362 February 1, 1944

Bandages; plaster-of-paris (Superseding GG-B-101a and E-GG-B-101a, 7/5/43) GG-B-101b February 15, 1944

Cable, cord, and wire; electric, flexible, cotton-covered (general service) (Amendment 1) J-C-86 February 1, 1944

Cement, silicate, powder; and accessories (dental) U-C-205 February 1, 1944

Crayons; lumber SS-C-646 February 15, 1944

Flour; wheat (Amendment 2) N-F-481a February 1, 1944

Grindstones; natural, mounted (Amendment 1) SS-G-691 February 1, 1944

Hose; gasoline, rubber-metal (Amendment 3) ZZ-H-466b February 15, 1944

Leather:
Aprons; blacksmith's (Superseding KK-A-606, and E-KK-A-606, 4/24/42) KK-A-606a February 15, 1944

Dressing; transmission-belt TT-D-636 February 1, 1944

Upholstery (Amendment 1) KK-L-291a February 1, 1944

Napkins, gauze; sterile, dental DDD-N-101 February 1, 1944

Oil:

Peanut Z-O-358 February 15, 1944

Tung (China Wood), raw JJJ-O-353 February 15, 1944

Paper:

Blueprint (sensitized and unsensitized) (Superseding UU-P-79a, and E-UU-P-79a, 5/26/42) UU-P-79b February 1, 1944

Cardboard; bristol, manila and railroad (Superseding UU-C-201, and E-UU-C-201, 6/30/42) UU-C-201a February 15, 1944

Cards; guide (card size) (Superseding UU-C-76) UU-C-76a February 1, 1944

Chart, 100 percent, lithograph-finish, white (Superseding UU-P-171, and E-UU-P-171, 6/25/42) UU-P-171a February 1, 1944

Flint (Amendment 3) P-P-111 February 1, 1944

Kraft; concrete-curing, waterproofed (Amendment 1) (Superseding E-UU-P-264, 2/10/43) UU-P-264 February 1, 1944

Kraft; wrapping (Superseding UU-P-268a, and E-UU-P-268a, 7/20/43) UU-P-268b February 1, 1944

Pins; cotter, split (Amendment 1) FF-P-386a February 15, 1944

Rope:

Henequen and other hard fibers (Amendment 1) (Superseding E-T-R-601a (Class D), 2/20/43) T-R-586 February 15, 1944

Manila (Amendment 2) (Superseding Amendment 1 and E-T-R-601a (Clases A and B)) T-R-601a February 15, 1944

Sisal (Amendment 1) (Superseding E-T-R-601a (Class C), 2/20/43) T-R-631 February 15, 1944

Varnish; spar, water-resisting (Superseding TT-V-121a) TT-V-121b February 15, 1944

Watch-glasses DD-W-131 February 15, 1944

Wax; casting, inlay, dental U-W-141 February 15, 1944

Cancellations

Cans, corrugated; ash and garbage E-RR-C-81

Culverts, iron or steel, zinc-coated E-QQ-C-806

Soap; salt-water (Superseded by Amendment 2—effective 5/17/43) E-P-S-611a

Wire:

Bale-tie, single-loop E-QQ-W-311

Brass E-QQ-W-321

Steel (carbon); bare and zinc-coated E-QQ-W-461

Army Air Forces

(Washington, D. C.)

Material and Process Specifications (Superseding issue of December 10, 1943) January 10, 1944

**Adams Heads Standards Policy Group
Of General Electric Company**

L. F. Adams, manager of the Standards Division of the General Electric Company, has been appointed head of a newly formed company Standards Policy Committee. Mr. Adams is a representative of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association on the ASA Standards Council, and is a member of the Safety Code Correlating Committee, the Electrical Standards Committee, and an alternate on the Mechanical Standards Committee. The work of the new G-E committee will include development and maintenance of engineering and manufacturing standards and practices.

The members of the committee, before giving approval of new standards, will review and judge the worth of these standards and practices in order to secure for all G-E equipment the maximum consistency of appearance, interchangeability, and economy in manufacture. American Standards approved by the American Standards Association, and standards developed by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the Society of Automotive Engineers will continue in use. They will also, in their respective fields, make detailed studies of standards proposed for adoption. However, it will continue to be the responsibility of the company's Standards Division, after approval by the new committee, to edit, reproduce, and distribute all new and revised standards and practices in one of the regular G-E standards series.

In addition to Mr. Adams, the members of the Standards Policy Committee include: H. W. Robb, secretary; P. L. Alger; T. D. Foy; the engineering assistants to the works managers; the general superintendent of each works; and a representative of each of the appliance and merchandise, electronics, and lamp departments.

**South Africa Considers
Statistical Control of Quality**

The South African Standards Institution has asked its sectional committees to consider the possible application of the statistical method of quality control to South African industry. This request is a result of a recent inquiry from the Standards Association of Australia regarding the development of this system in all parts of the Empire and in America. The initial objective is increased effectiveness in the war effort but, the Institution points out, the introduction of this new technique for inspection must not be considered an emergency measure only. When applied to the manufacture of articles produced in continuous flow or in batches of considerable numbers, it is rather an integral feature of modern manufacturing production.

At the present time, the American War Standards for Quality Control are used by Great Britain, Canada, and Australia as the basic documents in putting this statistical method into effect.



ASA Standards Activities

American Standards

Standards Available Since Our January Issue

- Sampling and Analysis of Coal and Coke (Revision of K18.1-1942) American Standard K18.1-1944 25¢
 Standardization in Field of Photography Z38
 Definition of Safety Photographic Film American Standard Z38.3.1-1943 20¢
 Lens Aperture Markings (Other than Cinematography) American Standard Z38.4.7-1943 10¢
 Methods of Testing Printing and Projection Equipment American Standard Z38.7.5-1943 10¢

Standards Approved Since Our January Issue

- Administrative Requirements for Building Codes American Standard A55.1-1944
 Electrical Insulating Materials C59
 Laminated Phenolic Products Standards C59.16-1944
 Machining and Punching of Laminated Phenolic Plate, Practice for C59.17-1944
 Molded Materials Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing Revision of C59.1-1943 C59.1-1944

American War Standards

War Standards Published Since Our January Issue

- Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing L18
 Leather Aprons L18.1-1944 (formerly Z51.1-1944)
 Leather Cape Sleeves and Bibs L18.2-1944 (formerly Z51.2-1944)
 Leather Leggings (Knee Length) L18.3-1944 (formerly Z51.3-1944)

In one volume
30¢

War Standards Approved and Published Since Our January Issue

- Women's Industrial Clothing L17
 Bungalow Aprons, and Wrap-around and Coat Style Dresses L17.1-1944 25¢
 Jackets, Shirts, and Aprons L17.3-1944 25¢
 Regular and Princess Model Coat Style Dresses L17.4-1944 20¢
 Slacks, Dungarees, Overalls, and Coveralls L17.2-1944 25¢
 Variable Wire-Wound Resistors (Low Operating Temperature) C75.10-1944

War Standards Formerly Approved and Published

- Accuracy of Engine Lathes B5.16-1941 25¢
 Allowable Concentrations of Toxic Dusts and Gases Z37
 Cadmium Z37.5-1941 20¢
 Manganese Z37.6-1942 20¢
 Metallic Arsenic and Arsenic Trioxide Z37.9-1943 20¢
 Xylene Z37.10-1943 20¢
 Code for Electricity Meters (Revision of Paragraph 827) C12WS-1942 10¢
 Color, Specification and Description of Z44-1942 25¢
 Crystal Unit CR-1(AR) C75.11-1944 25¢
 Domestic Gas Ranges, Approval Requirements Z21.1ES-1942 \$1.00
 Dry Electrolytic Capacitors (Home Receiver Replacement Type) Second Edition C16.7-1943 20¢
 Electrical Measuring Instruments C39
 Electrical Indicating Instruments (2½- and 3½-Inch, Round, Flush-Mounting, Panel-Type) C39.2-1943 50¢
 External Ammeter Shunts for Panel-Type Instruments C39.5-1943 25¢

Electrical Insulating Materials—(Continued)

- Sheet and Plate Materials Used in Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing Revision of American Standard C59.13-1943 C59.13-1944
 Shellac Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing C59.18-1944
 Rotation, Connections and Terminal Markings for Electrical Apparatus Revision of American Standard C6-1938 C6.1-1944
 Woodworking Machinery, Safety Code for Revision of O1-1939 O1.1-1944

Standards Being Considered by ASA for Approval

- Allowable Concentration of Toxic Dusts and Gases Z37
 Methanol Z37.14
 Socket Set Screws and Socket Head Cap Screws Proposed supplement to B18.3-1936

Standards Submitted to ASA Since Our January Issue

- Lightning Arresters C62.1 (AIEE No. 28)

Electrical Measuring Instruments—(Continued)

- Shock-Testing Mechanism for Electrical Indicating Instruments (2½- and 3½-Inch, Round, Flush-Mounting, Panel-Type) C39.3-1943
 Dimensions for External Radio-Frequency Thermocouple Converters (120 Milliamperes to 10 Amperes, Inclusive) C39.4-1943
 Gas Water Heaters, Approval Requirements Z21.10WS-1942 \$1.00
 Machine Tool Electrical Standards C74-1942 40¢
 Military Radio Equipment and Parts C75
 Ceramic Radio Insulating Materials, Class L C75.1-1943 20¢
 Ceramic Radio Dielectric Materials, Class H C75.4-1943 20¢
 External Meter Resistors (Ferrule Terminal Styles) C75.5-1943 25¢
 Fixed Ceramic-Dielectric Capacitors C75.12-1944 35¢
 Fixed Composition Resistors C75.7-1943 60¢
 Fixed Mica-Dielectric Capacitors C75.3-1943 50¢
 Glass Radio Insulators C75.8-1943 50¢
 Glass-Bonded Mica Radio Insulators C75.6-1943 25¢
 Porcelain Radio Insulators C75.14-1944 50¢
 Steatite Radio Insulators C75.2-1943 50¢
 Photographic Exposure Computer Z38.2.2-1942 \$1.00
 Protective Occupational Footwear Z41
 Men's Safety-Toe Shoes Z41.1-1943 (2nd edition)
 Men's Conductive Shoes Z41.3-1943
 Men's Explosives-Operations (Non-Sparking) Shoes Z41.4-1943 (2nd edition)
 Men's Electrical-Hazards Shoes Z41.5-1943 (3rd edition)
 Men's Foundry (Molders) Shoes Z41.6-1943 (3rd edition)
 Women's Safety-Toe (Oxford) Shoes Z41.2-1943 (3rd edition)
 Women's Safety-Toe (High) Shoes Z41.7-1943 (2nd edition)
 Women's Explosives-Operations (Non-Sparking) Shoes Z41.8-1943 (2nd edition)
 Women's Conductive Shoes Z41.9-1943 (2nd edition)

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Pressure-Temperature Ratings for Steel Pipe Flanges, Flanged Fittings and Valves (Revision of Tables 6 to 11 inclusive, American Standard B16e-1939) B16e5-1943 25¢
Protective Lighting for Industrial Properties A85-1942 50¢
Quality Control Z1
Guide for Quality Control Z1.1-1941
Control Chart Method of Analyzing Data Z1.2- } In one volume
1941 } 75¢

Control Chart Method of Controlling Quality During Production Z1.3-1942 75¢
Replacement Parts for Civilian Radio C16

Dry Electrolytic Capacitors (Home Receiver Replacement Type) C16.7-1943 20¢
Fixed Paper-Dielectric Capacitors (Home Receiver Replacement Type) C16.6-1943 20¢
Home Radio Replacement Parts, Simplified List C16.8-1943 20¢

Power and Audio Transformers and Reactors (Home Receiver Replacement Type) C16.9-1943 25¢
Straight Screw Threads for High-Temperature Bolting B1.4-1942 25¢

War Standards Under Way

Allowable Concentrations of Toxic Dusts and Gases Z37
Styrene Monomer Z37.15
Color Code for Lubrication of Machinery Z47
Cylindrical Fits B4
Electrical Graphical Symbols Z32.11/5
Machine Tool Electrical Standards Revision of C74-1942

Military Radio Equipment and Parts C75
Capacitors
Fixed Paper-Dielectric Capacitors (Hermetically Sealed in Metallic Cases) C75.16
Dynamotors C75.13
Resistors
Power-Type Wire-Wound Rheostats C75.18
Toggle Switches C75.15
Packages for Electronic Tubes Z45
Photography and Cinematography Z52
Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing L18 (formerly Z51)
Leather Welding Coats L18.4
Leather Overalls L18.5
Leather Welding Sleeves L18.6
Leather Gauntlet Gloves L18
Coated or Impregnated Textile Aprons (for Protection against Corrosive Material) L18
Replacement Parts for Civilian Radio C16
Volume Controls (Home Receiver Replacement Type) C16.10
Resistance Welding Equipment C52
Electrodes C52
Specifications for Design and Construction of Resistance Welding Equipment C52.4
Safety in Electric and Gas Welding and Cutting Operations Z49
Screw Threads B1
Acme Screw Threads for Special Purposes B1.5
Screw Threads of Truncated Whitworth Form B1.6

New Project Requested

Air Raid Protection

News of ASA Projects

Advisory Committee on Ultimate Consumer Goods

A Subcommittee on Personnel has just been formed, which will consider organizations proposed for membership and make recommendations to the Advisory Committee on Ultimate Consumer Goods on those properly qualified. Many suggestions have been turned in to the subcommittee, which promises to speed the work of the Advisory Committee by handling all problems of personnel. Dr. Dorothy Houghton, S. F. Booth, and C. W. Dorn have been appointed members of the subcommittee.

Building Code Requirements for Fire Protection and Fire Resistance A51

There will be a meeting of the full committee, A51, in New York on March 16. Subcommittees 2, Roofing, and Subcommittee 3, Protection of Openings, have recently been formed and organizations are being asked to appoint representatives.

Protective Occupational Footwear Z41

It was agreed at the meeting of the committee in Washington, February 2 and 3, that several changes should be made in the War Standard specifications for protective occupational footwear. Impact and compression tests for women's safety-toe shoes as well as modifications of impact test methods to be used on men's safety-toe shoes were approved. These changes have been sent out to formal vote. It is expected that the revised standards may be available soon after March 15. The committee also defined the term "types" as applied to the number of classifications of shoes covered by the specifications.

Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing L18

As a result of a subcommittee meeting on hand protection February 9 it is hoped that draft specifications on leather welding gloves; metal-reinforced leather gloves; plain asbestos mittens; leather reinforced asbestos mittens; and asbestos gloves and leather reinforced asbestos gloves can now be prepared for canvass for comment and criticism. On February 10 a meeting of the full war committee was held during which five subcommittees were ratified by the committee. These five subcommittees are: Hand protection; leather, asbestos, woolen, and fire-resistant garments; powder workers' garments; linemen's safety clothing; and coated and impregnated fabric garments (for protection against corrosives). At a meeting of the subcommittee on leather, asbestos, woolen, and fire-resistant garments, the members reviewed three additional drafts on leather clothing; i.e. leather coats, leather overalls, and leather sleeves (these sleeves used only for welding). With the changes agreed upon, these drafts are now ready for letter ballot of the War Committee. The

same committee also began preparing specifications for a wide variety of asbestos and fire-resistant clothing items.

Safety Code for Bakery Equipment Z50

The first meeting of the sectional committee on a Safety Code for Bakery Equipment will be held March 5 in Chicago in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society of Bakery Engineers, sponsors for the project.

Safety Code for Work in Compressed Air Z28

A meeting of the code drafting subcommittee will be held on March 13 at which time a first draft may be prepared.

Safety in Electric and Gas Welding and Cutting Operations Z49

A meeting of the steering committee was held January 18 and 19 at which all comment and criticism was carefully studied before formulating the final draft of the standard. All recommendations were unanimous and the third draft has been submitted to the full War Committee for approval.

Standardization in the Field of Photography Z38

A proposed standard on permanent record film is to be circulated for letter ballot. A revision of the American Standard Picture Sizes for Roll Film Cameras (Z38.4.8-1943) is to be sent to letter ballot. The three proposed standards, Threads for Attaching Mounted Lenses to Photographic Equipment (Z38.4.11), Distance (Focusing) Scales Marked in Meters (Z38.4.13) and Attachment Thread Specifications for Lens Accessories (Z38.4.12) will be sent to letter ballot. Designation for Thickness of Photographic Film Base (Z38.1.45) and Specifications for Masks (Separate) (Z38.7.12) have been referred back to the subcommittees for consideration.

Woodworking O1

A revision of the 1930 edition of this safety standard was approved by the Standards Council of the American Standards Association February 25. Printed copies will be available about March 15.

Standardization and Simplification of Goggles and Respiratory Equipment Z2

This American War Standard project has been withdrawn by order of H. S. Osborne, chairman of the ASA Standards Council, in accordance with the request of the War Production Board.

leather cape sleeves protect this welder from burns

New American Standard Specifications for:

LEATHER APRONS

LEATHER CAPE SLEEVES AND BIBS

LEATHER KNEE-LENGTH LEGGINGS

These standards cover the different kinds of leather aprons, cape sleeves, and leggings needed to adequately protect both men and women workers from SPARKS, MOLTEN METAL, INFRA-RED and ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS, and also from limited IMPACT FORCES.

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